

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No anonymous communications published. William Glasmann, Publisher.
An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation and the Associated Press.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily in Ogden City, per month.....\$1.75
Daily in Ogden City, per year.....\$20.00
Daily outside of Ogden, per year.....\$22.00
Daily outside of Ogden, 3 months.....\$6.00
Saturday issue only, per year.....\$2.00

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WARSHIPS NOW BUILDING.

Japan is keeping pace with our naval progress. On November 3, the Yamashiro, one of the largest battleships ever built, was launched at Yokosuka.

The Yamashiro has a displacement of 30,600 tons and a speed of 22 knots an hour. In addition to twelve 14-inch guns she will carry sixteen six-inch guns. Her armor plate is a foot in thickness. She is a sister ship of the Fusu which was launched several months ago.

Our Pennsylvania has a displacement of 700 tons more than this latest Japanese superdreadnaught, but does not carry any more, or larger, guns than the Mikado's giant. The Queen Elizabeth, Great Britain's powerful ship which took part in the attack on the Dardanelles, has a displacement ten per cent less than the Yamashiro, and, instead of being armed with twelve 14-inch guns, carries eight 15-inch guns. The Japanese ship throws a greater weight of shells, and its guns have a greater range.

Our Pennsylvania and the Yamashiro might be termed sister ships, except that the Pennsylvania is heavier than the Japanese superdreadnaught.

During the Spanish-American war our heaviest ships were less than 10,000 tons. The present battleships are three times as large, which gives some idea of the advancement in naval equipment.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AFTER THE WAR.

A new view of what the effect of the war will be on business in Europe, after the conflict is ended, is presented by Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the French economist, who declares Europe will not be plunged in to bankruptcy and that even Germany will be able to recover within ten or twelve years. Concerning the result of the present enormous spending of money by all the nations and the conditions following the war, he forecasts the end of the war a year hence and after its end a remarkable industrial activity with an international commercial rivalry leading to high tariffs in all the nations now at war, including free-trade England, and yet higher tariffs in the United States.

"While such a situation has never before presented itself in history and while therefore all opinions must be given with some reserve," Beaulieu says, "I am confident that no fear need be felt for a universal collapse of world finances. The destruction in this war, save possibly in the lives lost, has been exaggerated in the public mind. Not a single nation involved will be irretrievably ruined. The enduring power of accumulated wealth has been under-estimated. It will take not more than ten or twelve years for the world to recover from its losses. I estimate that the war will have come to a close by next autumn. Then there will set in a period of manufacturing activity the like of which we have never known. This period has been made necessary by the physical damage done, by the diversion to war supplies of factories once engaged in making cloth, and what not. During this reconstruction period, we will work harder than formerly. There will not be the stagnation which paralyzed the southern states after the civil war.

"Another result of the war will be the increasing taxes by each nation involved and the raising of tariffs to collect revenues. England will do like the rest, free-trade country though she is, and despite her comparatively less war loss. The United States, while it will not have to, will increase her tariffs. Although Germany is suffering far more than any of the other nations, since she is fighting them all, and spending huge

sums, will not be totally ruined by the war. It will, however, take her longer to recover.

"Naturally, after a couple of years of intensive manufacturing, the nations will have caught up with their old supplies, will have replenished their depleted stocks of manufactured goods, and there will come then a slowing down in industrial activity.

"The United States is profiting, in a comparative sense, by the war, but it is a mistake to say she is benefited by it. No losses can be sustained by her best customers without her feeling this loss."

When the United States begins to pyramid its taxes, what will become of us? The present administration is taxing everything in sight, and commandeering all valuables not nailed down. Federal taxes are beginning to be as burdensome as state, county and city taxes, and now this French economist, advises us that greater taxes will be inflicted even in the

United States, after the war.

EXPELLING TYPHOID FROM UTAH.

That typhoid is a preventable disease is being demonstrated in Utah, where, in the past five years the annual deaths from the disease have been reduced from 110 to 27.

A bulletin issued by the state board of health presents these figures as a reason why greater efforts should be put forth in a resolve to completely eliminate the affliction.

Dr. T. B. Beatty, as secretary of the board, says:

"The continuous and remarkable reduction in typhoid fever during the past few years, reaching the maximum in the ten months period ending October 31, 1915, should be carefully noted by all who are interested in the welfare of the state. For years prior to 1910 the average number of cases occurring during the said ten months period was 1200 with 110 deaths. This year the cases numbered 318 with 27 deaths. The lowest previous record for the period was in 1914, numbering 561 cases and 42 deaths. It will be noted that in the 1915 period there was a reduction of 243 cases and 15 deaths, compared with 1914, and 882 cases and 95 deaths compared with the average of the years prior to 1910. The cases in October, 1915, were 46 as against 95 for October, 1914, and the deaths 4 against 9.

"The funds and other means available have only permitted a systematic campaign against the disease since 1910 and are still wholly inadequate to accomplish the object sought, which is its complete eradication. This is feasible and practical and is well worth the expenditure of the money and effort, as must be conceded from the economic standpoint alone. A full appreciation of these facts by the public would result in

the speedy extermination of the disease, the continued existence of which, in the light of present knowledge, is a reproach to the community. Utah already has achieved the distinction of having reduced the typhoid rate from one of the highest to the lowest in the United States, namely eight deaths annually per hundred thousand population compared with 20, which is the average in the United States registration area. The people now should determine that Utah shall be the first state to banish the disease entirely."

Typhoid is a filth disease, with flies and polluted water as the principal conveyors of the disease. By controlling these two sources, and enforcing ordinary sanitation around the homes, typhoid can be banished.

With our present knowledge of how the disease can be eradicated, neglect to put in practice our preventive measures, is a crime almost equal to murder.

CHURCHES

Fifth Ward Parents Class—Sunday morning Mrs. Ross McCune will talk on Libraries. Everybody invited.

First Congregational—Adams Ave. near Twenty-fifth St. Frank G. Brainard, minister; Miss Mona Smith, pianist; Miss Helen Hunter, cello soloist; Dr. E. P. Miller, Supr. Bible school. Eleven o'clock, morning sermon. "When the Convincing Vision Comes." Baritone solo, "O Eyes That Are Weary." Brackett, Mr. E. L. Howes; cello solo, "Romance." Saint Saens. Miss Hunter. 12:15. Bible school. 7:30 o'clock, evening sermon. "Every-day Life in the Making." Soprano solo, "Hold Thou My Hands." Briggs, Mrs. W. G. Dalrymple; contralto solo, "Fear Not Ye, O Israel."

Dudley Buck, Miss Rosalie Holberg; anthem, "Great is the Lord." Coombs chorus choir. Those having no other regular place of worship are cordially invited to these services.

First Presbyterian—John Edward Carver, pastor. Morning worship at 11. Sunday school at 12:15. Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:30; Ladies' Aid meeting Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. Mrs. Corn, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Carr, hostesses. Sunday morning theme, "The Power of the Christ." Sunday night theme, "The Star of Bethlehem."

First Methodist-Episcopal—454 24th St. G. F. Bassweller, pastor; Miss Mable Lamb, deaconess; Miss Vera Frey, pipe organist; Miss Rosamond Laird, choir leader. 10:30 a. m., morning service and Bible school; anthem by the Treble Clef Vested Choir. The theme of the sermon will be "Some Modern Confirmations of Faith." 6:30 p. m., Epworth league; 7:30 p. m., evening service. Anthem by the Treble Clef vested choir and sermon on "Living in the Spirit." Tuesday night, monthly meeting of the D. O. R. club.

Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal)—24th and Grant. William W. Fleetwood, rector. Services for the third Sunday in advent. Holy communion, 8 a. m. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon by the rector, 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon at St. Paul's church, Plain City, at 3 p. m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Church at corner of Monroe avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject, "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. and Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at 8 o'clock.

Reorganized Church of L. D. S.—Corner of 15th St. and Washington

Ave. N. L. Booker, pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m. subject, "The Message of Peace." The subject for 7 o'clock p. m. will be, "The place and condition of the righteous between death and the resurrection."

Christian Reformed—Holland service at 10:30 a. m. Subject, "The New Jerusalem." Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Gospel meeting at 3 p. m. Subject, "Soul's Conversion."

Danish Lutheran—John Lund, pastor. Services at 3:30 p. m. in the Swedish Lutheran church, corner 23rd St. and Jefferson avenue.

Adventist—469 Twenty-ninth street. Evangelist A. S. Booth will speak Sunday night at 7:30. The public is cordially invited.

St. Paul's German Evangelical—Jefferson avenue and 23d St. H. Leesmann, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; services, German, 11 a. m.; English, 7:30 p. m.; a cordial welcome to all.

PRaises SCENERY OF OGDEN CANYON

Ogden canyon is given good publicity in the current issue of the Denver & Rio Grande Service Gazette, copies of which have been received at the local uptown ticket office. The article concerning the noted gorge follows:

"Few tourists know that one of the most beautiful scenic spots in Utah is located at the very edge of Ogden City's boundaries. Set as a gem in the Wasatch range of mountains, with its beauty of coloring and wonders of rock formations, Ogden Canyon has

been termed the "diamond of Utah's scenery." This wonder spot has recently been opened to the tourist through the building of the Ogden, Logan and Idaho Electric railway, and arrangements have been made so that passengers arriving at Ogden on the Denver & Rio Grande can immediately leave for a trip through this canyon, cars starting from the depot every few minutes. A very complete description of this trip appears in the September issue of our Red Book."

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